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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/627,206	07/24/2003	Harry Israel Ringermacher	120631-1	4236
	7590 03/31/200 ECTRIC COMPANY	EXAMINER		
GLOBAL RESI	-	4 A 5 O	VERBITSKY, GAIL KAPLAN	
PATENT DOCKET RM. BLDG. K1-4A59 NISKAYUNA, NY 12309		4A39	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2855	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			03/31/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/627,206	RINGERMACHER	R ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Gail Verbitsky	2855	
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence ad	ldress
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RE WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFI after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory pe - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by st Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mearned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	G DATE OF THIS COMMUNI R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a riod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI atute, cause the application to become A	CATION. reply be timely filed NTHS from the mailing date of this or BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>0</u> This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ 3 Since this application is in condition for allocation of accordance with the practice under the practice of the prac	This action is non-final. wance except for formal mat	• •	e merits is
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 15-22,28 and 30 is/are pending in 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 15-22,28 and 30 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	drawn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Exam 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) Applicant may not request that any objection to Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the cor 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	accepted or b) objected to the drawing(s) be held in abeya rection is required if the drawing	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). g(s) is objected to. See 37 CF	, ,
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document	nents have been received. Hents have been received in A Poriority documents have beer Treau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No n received in this National	Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 01/03/2008.	Paper No	Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application 	

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 15-20, 30 are finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Front Flash thermal imaging characterization of continuous fiber ceramic composites. Article by Deemer et al. Jan, 25, 1999 [hereinafter Article 1] in view of Dennewitz (U.S. 3675074)

Article 1 discloses in Fig. 1 a thermography IR imaging device wherein a thermal pulse is applied with a <u>photographic flash lamps heating</u> an object/ sample, an IR camera configured to capture plurality of images/ frames, a shutter electronics (logic control) including: dual timing, TTL and Flash bank (actively quenching means) configured to shut the flash lamps and thus, to actively cool them. It is inherent, that the lamps are **off** for some period of time, and **on** for some (other) period/ duration of time.

Although it is known in the art that any device should have an initial control to initiate an action (i.e., power on/ off), Article 1 does not explicitly teach a control signal T2, in combination with the remaining limitations of claims 15-20 and 24. Article 1 does not explicitly teach to quench the lamp so as to control the lamp duration.

Dennewitz discloses in Fig. 1 a device operating as a timing controller/ timing generator to control duration of a flash lamp, the device comprising a first time/timer and

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a second time/ timer, the first time (T0) controlling an operating mode <u>(control operating mode duration)</u> of a (illuminating) lamp, and the second time (T2) controlling a cooling mode (control) the lamp. There is a power switching means/ device/ Schmitt trigger for providing power, and thus, inherently, voltage/ current to the lamp during the operating mode and removing power from the lamp during cooling mode. Power is applied to the lamp and the first timer of the timing controller is initialized and the lamp is at its operating mode. The switching device is, inherently, controlled by a control circuit (drive) and supplies a lamp trigger signal (T1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the logic control, disclosed by Article, so as to have a cyclic heating and cooling control of the flash lamp), as taught by Dennewitz, so as to prevent the lamp overheating and provide a proper operation so as to prolong the lamp's life, as very well known in the art.

Claims 21-22 and 28 are finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Article 1 and Dennewitz as applied to claims 15-20 and 24 above, and further in view of INTEGRATED GATE-COMMUTATED THYRISTORS. Article by Carroll et al. [hereinafter Article 11]

Article 1 and Dennewitz disclose the device as stated above in paragraph 2. They do not explicitly teach that the switch is a power semiconductor switch/ an insulated gate bipolar transistor.

Article 11 teaches to use a power semiconductor switch such as IGCT or MOSFET or IGBT since they have very good performance in power and temperature cycling.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the switching device disclosed by Article 1 and Dennewitz with a switching device, as taught by Article 11, because power semiconductors known as IGCT have high speed and reliability, as already suggested by Article 11, and thus high performance ensuring a high accuracy of cooling the illuminating device.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, filed 01/07/2008, with respect to the rejection(s) of mailed on October 05, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

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Applicant states that Dennewitz does not teach a timing generator to supply a control signal (quenching control). This argument is not persuasive because, according to the **title** of the invention, Dennewitz teaches a transistorized (control/timing) quenching arrangement for a duration controlled flash tube/lamp. This would imply that the transistor is acting as a timing control (T2) to control duration of the quench. Please note, that applicant has never claimed the particular timing generator; therefore, the transistors performing the function of control of the duration are considered to be the timing generator.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The prior art cited in the PTO-892 and not mentioned above disclose related devices and methods.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gail Verbitsky whose telephone number is 571/272-2253. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 to 4:00 ET.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Lefkowitz can be reached on 571/272-2180. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ina et al. U.S. 20020081111A1 teach in paragraph [0028] quenching a flash or timing the flash (control flash duration.

Yamada U.S. 4021698 teaches quenching a flash to watch (control) the flash duration.

Adams et al. U.S. 4831410 teach quenching a flash to control flash duration.

EP 000773469A1 teach automatically quenching a flash to control the flash duration.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to the Examiner Verbitsky who can be reached at (571) 272-2253 Monday through Friday 8:00 to 4:00 ET.

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Primary Patent Examiner, TC 2800

March 21, 2008

/Gail Verbitsky/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2855